Language of Plowers. en lands they talk in flowers, And they tell in a gartand their loves and cares; Each fower that blooms in their garden bowers. On its leaves a mystic language bears."

The pretty red rose is an emblem of love; The snowball, thoughts of heaven above; The honeysuckle implies I dream of thee, And resemany, always, remember me. Arbor wite denotes unchanging friendship; My only hope, the American cownip; Declare your love, says the talip tree, And juniper replies, I live for thee,

Gloxinia tells of love at first sight; Sweet pea says, meet me by moonlight: Dead leaves indicate a heavy heart; Variegated pink, forever we part. Let us part friends, says the trumpet flower

Primrose answers, your friend for an hour. Plum bloom says, keep your word, And rose geranium, thou art preferred. Apple bloom asks, wilt thou be mine? Peach bloom replies, my heart is thine. The dandelion is a gay coquette, And modesty dwells with the white violet. Sweet William says, let our friendship end. Snowdrop sighs sottly, I'm not a summer

Balloon vine proposes to kiss and make up, But ingratitude dwells in the bright butteroup I surmount difficulties, is the mistletoe's song Woodbine's chorus, I have loved thee long. The lilac thrills with love's first emotion, And heliotrope implies only devotion. Petunia says, your presence soothes me; Ice plant replies, your looks freeze me.

White rose whispers, my heart is free, And white clover ever thinks of me. Sensitive rose, like a pretty coquette, Says, to young too leave my mother yet. Mine through sunshine, storm and snows,

Is written all over the perpetual rose. Blue iris brings a message for you, Forget-me-not denotes love tender and true. Blue violet is faithfulness; harebell, grief; And passion flower happy in religious belief Our souls are one, says the beautiful phlox; Constancy abides with pretty dwarf box. Of love in a cottage Portulaca doth tail,

Bonds is expressed by blue morning-glory; Nobifity of character by magnolia grandiflors.

And gratitude is tound in Canterbury bell.

and door were in perfect order, the out-houses, stables, etc., were some deprived of their doors, and some hanging by one hinge.

Our appearance seemed to make a stir in the farmhouse, and I observed, as I

walked up to the door, that a tall young man, a son, I suppose, of one of the women by whom he was standing, seemed agitated and whispered some words to his mother, to which she nodded her head several times.

I soon gave the word, and at a quick pace passed up to the front of the house and demanded, once, twice and thrice, admission in the name of the king, and receiving no answer we made an entrance as we could by force of arms.

to take our noon-day refreshment and siesta, under its welcome shade, which was very pleasant after a march under a June sun in Italy; for it was high noon, and not a cloud broke the deep clear blue of the sky. My mind dwelt on the strange circum-

stance at the farmhouse, and not easily explained conduct of the inmates. While in the midst of my meditations, my ears caught the sound of footsteps, and, turning the corner of the deep mountain-path, two carbineers came in sight, and I told one of them my surprise at the conduct of the woman at the farm, to which he replied: "Signor Ufficiale, I can easily ex-

and, seating himself on the grass, he gave the following explanation: When the brigands make a requisition on a farmhouse, their conduct differs from their unusual treatment of travelers or strangers. The first thing is to make an onslaught on the animals. They next enter the house; and no one thinks of refusing them, because in these mountain districts the houses are so distant that help from without is never thought of. Often there are only the mistress of the house and the females at home, the men being out at their

The first thing demanded is jewelry, for the Italian peasant woman, when she has any money, immediately goes to a jeweler to convert it iato earrings. bracelets, necklace and a huge gold cross pendent from the same. These are of the very finest gold.

I have seen a large-boned, brown peasant woman, on a festal holiday. dressed in a rough homespun dress, with earrings reaching nearly to her shoul-ders; a neck upon which was a huge goitre, eneireled with a necklace of chased gold beads, so large and so costly that it might have graced the neck of some princess, and who might well envy her the possession of the same. Resistance would only lead to vio

lence; so the poor woman parts with her fortune. Not a drawer or corner is left unsearched; and, with their hands and pockets full of their ill-gotten wealth, the brigands prepare to act the last scene of this miserable drama. When the cupidity of the brigand is

I called together my men, and we preceded to the shadows to a huge overhanging piece of rock, which gave shelter from the sun. Here we arranged and his nose being cut off. The wife, as

plain the conduct of those poor people;"

mortally, also some of my men; but I had be pleasure of sending, under a surders which the anals of brigands away from the scene of one of the most crue; surders which the anals of brigands, or this capture brought forward many per present and a herdsman, and conveyed to the near-st village; but, although he seemed to be in a state of almost hopeiss diccy, still, when the priest took him by the hand to lead him away from the pittable scene, he would not move, but, pointing to the body of his murdered wite, which the herdsman had arranged with as much decency as possible, he refused by the stoniest resistance to remove the poor creature to the village. They baried the poor murdered girl in the churchyard of that is r-off fashing. We took but one day at Ancoma furgrands.

On our silent way toward a part of the mountain side where I had observed that the smoke curied up over the trees.

I found, as I expected, a large and presentious-looking farmhouse, as to size. The place born the marks of a recent disturbance, for this she heuse itself, the pretty vine-covered windows.

FOR THE PAIR SEX.

and a third in the lal-most northerly of the

TIMELY TOPICS.

One of the prevalent defects of the eyes, and one of the most common rea-

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The Dawn Will Come. The night may be dreary and somber and sad. And swiftly may speed the wild rank in the

distance when the yield has been howing from their direction.—So Williams are not demonited their direction.—So Williams and the state of the continued their directions are not demonited their directions and a family's decided their distance when are not demonited the state of the continued and the state of the stat

The Bagdad " Date-Wark," Bagdad is noted for a mysterious mal-dy which effects everybody in the city, whether a citizen or stranger. It is a ore, and is called a "date-mark," besore, and is called a "date-mark," because after 2 has passed away it leaves an indellible mark about the sine and shape of a date. It generally comes upon the face, and lasts a year, and then goes away. The soar is just akin deep. It appears as if the surface had been assered away with caustic or a hot iron, and it by no means enhances the beauty of the victim. With the natives, the sore generally comes in childhood, and then it commonly settles upon the face. The cheek of nearly every man and woman brought up in lagdad shows the unmistakable mark. Sometimes it settles on the nose, and then the disfigurement is considerable. Sometimes on the eyelid, and blinaness is generally the result. Strangers are attacked even after a brief residence; but if they be adults, they get the sore on the arm or wrist. It is more painful there than on the cheek, but, of course, there is no disfigurement. In every case the attack runs its course for a year. No treatment, no ointment or medicine, has the slightest effect upon it. Once the sore makes its appearance, the sufferer knows what to expect, and he may as well resign himself philosophically to all it invokes to the case. The Arabs say that every one that

wign himself philosophically to all it involves.

The Arabs say that every one that goes to Bagdad must get the "datemark;" if he does not get it while in the city, he will get it after he leaves; and if he does not get it while alive, he will get it after he is dead; it is not to be avoided. The visitation is not as a rule painful, unless it happens to fix upon a spot above a joint or a muscle frequently brought into exercise. The irritation occasioned by movement of the affected part is often considerable, and gives rise to a good deal of suffering. The general health is little, if at all, disturbed in ordinary cases. The children play about the narrow streets, and make mud ples quite joyously, with great ulcers, the size of a crown-piece, on their little cheeks. It gives them no concern that they are being marked and perhaps disfigured for life, and of pain they teel nothing. When a little later on f stopped at Eardin I had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of Dr. Thom, of the American mission, in Dr. Claim that town, and he told me that he had Dr. Thom, of the American mission, in that town, and he told me that he had examined the process of the Chambard and found it to be composed of a fungoid growth; but nothing that he had ever tried had been able to arrest or modify its usual course. He had applied distined nitric acid without producing more than temporary effect. An application of iodise was just as interesting the man, drew a latter being the man, drew a latter being the man, drew a latter being the doctor. a large "date-mark" forming on his forehead, and apparently eating through the skin to the bone, but nothing that he could think of was of the least use.

Dr. Moore seized the Some Curious Facts About Memory. M. Delaunay has made a communication to the Societe de Biologie respecting memory as studied under various biological conditions. The inferior races of mankind, such as the Chinese, etc., have more memory than those of a higher type of civilization. Primitive races which were unacquainted with the art of writing had a wonderful memory, and were for ages in the habit of handing down from one generation to another hymns as voluminous as the Bible. Prompters and professors of declamation know that women have more memory than men. French women kept from more memory than men. French women bulknes. will learn a foreign language quicker than their lusbands. Youths have more memory than adults. It is well developed in children, attains its maximum an oath sa about the fourteenth or afteenth year, and then decreases. Feeble individuals the prize for memory and regita-nicity belong to the former class, doctor, an students have also less memory and placto

Parisian students have also less memory than those who come from the provinces. At the Ecols Normals and other schools the pupils who have the best memory are not the most intelligent. The memory is more developed among the peasantry than among citisens, and among the clergy than among the laity.

The memory remains intact in diseases of the left side of the brain, and is much affected in shose of the right, from which it may be inferred that the right side is more the sear of this faculty than the left. From a physicological point of view memory is diminished by overfeeding, by physical exercise and by education, in this sense, that the illiterate have potentially more memory than have potentially more memory than with been those who know how to read and write. those who know how to read and write.
We recember, moreover, better in the some realismorning than in the evening, and in the summer than in the winter, and better in warm than in cold climates. Memory is therefore, to a certain extent, in inverse proportion to nutrition, and, more than that, it is in inverse proportion to evolution, since it is greatest in those individuals who are the least advanced from an evolution point of view—inferior races, women, children, the feeble, etc. In short, according to M. Delaunay, there is an evolution of the memory, was when year intelligent; but memory, properly speaking, diminishes inversely as the evolution—Medical Pray and Gircular.

open and well-cultivated valley of the Narbada, in Central India, is a mighty river pent up into a third of its width, with here and there a seam of dark green or black volcanic rock, which enhances the purity of the marble like a setting of jet. What must be the charm, in a dusty Oriental land, of the coolness and dusty Oriental land, of the coolness and quiet of those pure cold rocks and of the deep blue, pelucid water. "The eye," says the traveler, "never wearies of the infinite variety of effect produced by the broken and reflected sunlight, now glancing from a pinnacle of snow-white marble reared emainst the deep blue of the sky; as from a point of silver township here and them with head. white marble reared exainst the deep blue of the sky; as from a point of silver, touching here and there with bright lights the prominer as of the middle heights, and again losing itself in the soft bluish grays of their receases. Still lower down the bases of the cliffs are almost lost in the hasy shadow, so that it is hard to tell at what point the rocks have melted into the water, from whose depths the same lights, in inverse order, are reflected as clear as above, but broken into a thousand quivering fragments in the swirt of the pool." This beautiful spot is infested with bees, which, if disturbed, many travelers have found very dangerous; and indeed, on one occasion they stong an intruder to death. The Marble rocks, like almost every object of great astaval beauty, have been attactified by the Brahmins, and many of the commonent legands transported hither. Across the chasen, the monkey legions of Handman lenged on their way to Ceyton; the Celestial elephant of India left bis mighty footpeint here in the widte rock. Temples to the first way to the right bank of the cliff, and by the river's edge in a layerite glist for the layers of the recognide.

The You know the service glist for the right bank of the cliff, and by the river's edge in a layerite glist for the layers of the recognide.

by the river's edge is a favorite glist for 1976 it was the launching of the hodies of devoct 1977 to 1,10 Hindus into the waters of Mother owing to the Narhada, which are consequently being hald pellated by ghoul-like tarties, man-stress fishes, and repulsive emcodiles, that very that fetten on the ghostly provender the everage thus provided for them.